

1601/365.

A
P L A N

FOR RAISING

Two Hundred and Eighty-two Thousand POUNDS,

For the Purpose of

Discharging the Debt remaining due to the Artificers of
LONDON Bridge;

Compleating the Bridge at BLACK-FRIARS, and Redeeming the
TOLL thereon;

Embanking the North Side of the River THAMES, between PAUL'S
WHARF and MILFORD LANE;

Repairing the ROYAL EXCHANGE;

AND

Rebuilding the Goal of NEWGATE.

By a CITIZEN of LONDON.

These are Imperial Works, and worthy Kings.

POPE.

LONDON:

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M DCC LXVII.

[Price One-shilling.]



65365



TH E Capital of a great commercial Empire being not only the center of its traffic and domestic resort, but the principal object of attention to foreign Nations, every Subject, even the most remote, must feel himself, interested in its improvement and embellishment: The Common-Council of *London*, therefore, may flatter themselves, that their late zealous prosecution of several works of public utility and magnificence within the sphere of their jurisdiction, is honoured with the approbation, and will be thought to deserve the encouragement, of every well-wisher to the splendor and reputation of *Great-Britain*.

Upon a representation, that the City's Market in the Borough of *Southwark*, by the vast increase of the number of carriages, was become an obstruction to that great avenue, they readily consented to its removal, although at the expence of a revenue of near two hundred pounds *per Annum*. With the same public spirit they have lately engaged, to new pave, cleanse, and light the whole extent of the city and its liberties; an undertaking of much trouble, and immense expence. These two instances are mentioned, only to shew the City's readi-

B

ness

ness to promote the public accommodation, whenever it is in their power, without expecting, or desiring any public aid.

But there are works which far exceed, not only the ability of the City and its inhabitants, but all the resources hitherto provided for their execution ; I mean the alterations of *London* Bridge, the building of a new Bridge at *Blackfryars*, the repairs of the *Royal Exchange*, and the rebuilding of the goal of *Newgate*. It is for these great objects (which, though local in point of situation, ought, in respect of their general utility, to be deemed National) that I attempt to awaken the attention, and to solicit the assistance of the public ; and if it can be made appear, that such assistance is absolutely necessary, that the care and frugality with which the works have been conducted deserve it, and that it may be granted without the least inconvenience to the state, or injustice to individuals, I hope, nay I trust, it will not be withheld.

The increase of the number of Carriages operating, in a yet greater degree, upon the original defects in the form and construction of *London* Bridge, so as to render the passage over it, not only inconvenient, but dangerous, the Common-Council, in compliance with the public wish, and the directions of Parliament, under-

took to widen and improve it upon the credit of a Toll. This Toll, upon trial proving inadequate, and at the same time a very great interruption to passengers, was soon laid aside, and several sums of public money (to the amount of 82,000 *l.*) were at different times granted in lieu and compensation thereof.

After a variety of accidents, which tended both to retard the work and increase the expence, the much-desired alterations of this old and awkward fabric were accomplished: But so far did the donation of Parliament, liberal as it was, fall short of what was necessary to render it every way compleat, and answerable to the public expectation, that the Common-Council were obliged, not only to sacrifice a revenue of 526 *l.*, and to subject the bridge-house estates to a perpetual charge of 1,000 *l. per Annum*, but to disburse of the City and Bridge-house cash upwards of 11,788 *l.* and at last to leave the City involved in a debt of 12,000 *l.* So that (computing the annual loss but at twenty, and the yearly charge but at thirty years purchase) the City appears to have contributed to the public accommodation in this instance, no less than 52,308 *l.* exclusive of the 12,000 *l.* still remaining due to the poor artificers.

To discharge this debt, and ease the City of an annual



nual burthen of 480 *l.* paid for the interest of it, is one of the purposes of the following Plan; a purpose which will be thought a matter of justice, by those who consider that the increased quantity and force of the stream under the enlarged arch of *London* Bridge, occasioned by the penning up of the river in other parts, for the benefit of the water-works, (in obedience to the express direction of Parliament) constantly weakens the sterlings and destroys the foundation, and thereby creates a necessity of as great and as frequent repairs as before the alteration, at the same time that the revenues applicable to this use appear to have been considerably diminished.

Whilst the improvements of *London* Bridge were carrying on, the Common-Council undertook to open a new and magnificent entrance into the center of the metropolis, by a stone Bridge at *Blackfryars*. For this, they obtained the leave of Parliament, with the grant of a reversionary Toll, on the credit of which (but without any other fund for payment of the intermediate interest) they were authorized to borrow 160,000 *l.* This undertaking likewise has, by several unavoidable disappointments, been greatly retarded, but is now in a situation to give some idea of what may be expected from it.

It

It is but doing justice to the Committee, entrusted with the direction of this great work, to say, that no care, application, or oeconomy have been wanting on their part; and yet the expence of the Bridge and its avenues, will not be less than 232,185*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* A sum, which may appear extraordinary to those who compare it with the estimate originally given in of the Bridge itself, but will be thought moderate, if they take into the account the variety of things which were not included in the original design, and therefore could not be comprised in that estimate; the many collateral and consequential works to be performed; the advanced price of freight during the continuance of the late war; the several purchases necessary to be made, and the interest payable on the monies borrowed (which two last heads of expence alone, amount to 56,325*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*) and will at the same time recollect, that *Westminster* Bridge and its avenues (although there was no money borrowed, and consequently no interest paid) cost the public upwards of 400,000*l.*

But lest I should be suspected of want of candour, I think it necessary to observe, that the roads intended on the *Surry* side are not comprised in the present estimate, but proposed to be made upon the credit of a small Toll, such as the roads leading to *Westminster* Bridge are subject to.

The first thing the Committee did,
 was to obtain from Common-
 Council a grant of the neat pro-
 duce of the Sheriffs fines, which
 on the 5th of *July* 1766, amoun-
 ted to_____

16,200 0 0

They then borrowed (in time
 of war) at 4 *per Cent.* in part of
 the 160,000 *l.* they were autho-
 rized to raise by the act of Par-
 liament,_____

144,000 0 0

These two sums (although the latter
 was paid in by 24 quarterly instal-
 ments) flowing in, still faster than
 the work required, the Commit-
 tee thought it their duty to place
 a part thereof out at interest,
 and accordingly by investing
 41,921 *l.* 5 *s.* 0 *d.* of it in the
 public funds, they made

By the dividends a pro-
 fit of_____

6,120 0 0

And by the advanced
 prices of the stocks

6,060 17 0

12,180 17 0

Carried over

172,380 17 0

They

(7)

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	172,380	17	0
They also made by the sale of old materials	449	18	0
And by the temporary rents of some premises purchased	209	12	6
So that their total receipt to the 5th of July 1766, was	173,040	7	6
Their disbursements (as stated in the account, No. 1, in the appendix) to that time amount to	140,595	19	10½
Which made their balance	32,444	7	7½
This balance, with what they expect farther to receive,			
For dividends of 16,350 l. three per Cent. Bank annuities unfold, to Christmas 1766	245	5	0
Old materials to be fold, about	250	0	0
And rents, about	150	0	0
	645	5	0
Will make the Balance in hand	33,089	12	7½
The			

	£.	s.	d.
The future disbursements (as stated in the estimate, No. 2, in the appendix) amount to _____	91,589	12	7½
From which deducting the said sum of	33,089	12	7½
The sum wanted to compleat the new bridge and its avenues, exclusive of the roads, appears to be _____	58,500	0	0

From the experiment lately made of the temporary foot-passage over the new Bridge *, the estimate originally formed of the Toll (on the credit of which the Bridge itself was begun) appears to have been well-founded, and there is great reason to conclude that the Toll might be sufficient to answer the whole expence of the undertaking: But whoever pleases himself with the hope of seeing this elegant structure when compleated, the chief ornament of the first City and principal River of the Kingdom, must be hurt with the prospect of its being disgraced, encumbered, and obstructed by a Toll; He must therefore wish to see some other fund provided for it, such as the circumstances of the times will bear. It is with this intention, the following plan is offered for raising as well the 144,000 £. already borrowed, as the 58,500, which still appears to be wanting.

But

* See the *Appendix*, N^o. 3.

But there is another improvement, which the course of the river and present form of the shore between *Paul's Wharf* and *Milford Lane*, make very desirable, if not absolutely necessary.

The Wharfs within those limits, by their different and very unequal encroachments, not only form an irregular and disagreeable outline, but afford the owners of some an undue preference and advantage over others; At the same time that the reflected sett of the tides, both of ebb and flood, throws the force of the stream upon the *Surry* shore, opposite to *Blackfryars*, and of consequence slackens the current on the *London* side; this, together with the large sewers that empty themselves in the neighbourhood, occasions a constant accumulation of sand, mud, and rubbish, which not only destroys great part of the navigation at low water, but renders the wharfs inaccessible by the loaded craft even at high water, unless at spring-tides. The mud and filth thus accumulated in spite of the frequent expence the Wharfingers are at to clear it away, when not covered with water, is extremely offensive in summer, and often dangerous to the health of the neighbouring Inhabitants.

The depth of water being by this circumstance thrown towards the *Surry* shore, so as to occasion a
C difference

difference of 87 feet, between the middle of high and low water, it was found absolutely necessary to place the center arch of the new bridge, if not upon, yet near the deepest water, and consequently much nearer the *Surry*, than the *London* shore. For, had the middle of that arch been placed exactly over the middle of high water, there would, at low-water, have been 162 feet of dry land under the arches on the *London*, and none on the *Surry* side, (where the shore projects more, and is much steeper and bolder than that at *Blackfryars*) which would have rendered so considerable a part of the water-way of the bridge, in this period of the tide, totally useless.

In consequence of this position of the bridge, it became necessary to extend the north butment, and make it considerably longer than that on the *Surry* side, notwithstanding the apparent defect it occasioned in the symmetry of the whole. But as the Committee were not without hopes, that the many disadvantages attending the present form and course of the River, might some time or other induce the Legislature to direct this part of it to be embanked, so as to range in a line with the north entrance of the new bridge, the north butment was so constructed, as that it might, at the expence of labour only, be made to coincide with the wished-for improvement. This alteration, therefore, I
most



most earnestly recommend, as not only advantageous to the trade of *London* and *Westminster* and to the navigation of the river, but greatly conducive to the health of those two populous cities. And since, the land-owners will be considerably benefited by the extension of their property, and, there is no fund provided for defraying the large and constant expence of lighting, watching, and repairing the new bridge, it is proposed that the new acquired ground should for ever be subject to a reasonable and proportionable quit-rent, to be settled either by Parliament, or, in the more usual way, by a jury, and appropriated to that use.

The expence of embanking and filling up this part of the River, and of erecting new landing-places at *Whitefryars*, the *Temple*, and *Essex Stairs*, with proper causeways, privies, and guard-piles, is estimated at 7,500 *l.* the providing of which is one of the objects of the following plan.

The *Royal Exchange*, originally erected by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, under the auspices of Queen *Elizabeth*, and rebuilt soon after the fire of *London* in 1666, is now, in many parts of it, so very much decayed, as to endanger the lives of those who assemble there to carry on that commerce, to which this nation owes its wealth at home, and its power and influence abroad.

The necessary repairs of this publick building are estimated at 10,000 *l.* whereas the fund allotted for them, is, by the alterations in the course of trade, diminished to little or nothing. These repairs therefore, being properly a national object, are meant to be provided for by the following plan.

I now come to speak of a work of less splendor perhaps than any of the former, but dictated by a due attention to the public safety, and the tender feelings of humanity.

In 1755, the Common-Council took the state and condition of the Goal of *Newgate* under consideration, and upon a careful examination found, that it is not only the county goal of *Middlesex*, as well as *London*, but the general prison for state criminals, and smugglers, from every part of the kingdom: That the numbers frequently confined there, especially at the approach of the sessions, make it necessary to crowd together many of these unhappy victims to publick justice, under the complicated distresses of poverty, nastiness, and disease: That neither the form or situation of this Goal will admit of a sufficient supply of water, or fresh air, the debtors side being even debarred the common benefit of light, at all hours, and in all seasons: From all which concurring circumstances, the Goal is in general
3
unhealthy,

unhealthy, and frequently visited with a malignant fever, called the Goal-distemper, whose dreadful effects have sometimes extended beyond the prison-walls, as was fatally experienced at the *Old Bailey*, in *April 1750*, when the Lord-Mayor, two of the Judges, one of the Aldermen, and several council, jurymen, and others, to the number of 60 persons, died of the infection : And lastly, that the whole building is so old and ruinous as to be incapable of any improvement, or tolerable repair. They were therefore of opinion, that this Goal ought forthwith to be pulled down, and a more airy and commodious one erected in its stead. They have accordingly applied to Parliament more than once, for powers to carry this salutary work into execution, by a proportionable tax upon the said city and county. Whence it has happened that their endeavours have proved unsuccessful, I will not pretend to say ; but, however parties have differed about the mode of raising the money, all have concurred in an opinion of the immediate necessity of converting this seat of misery and disease, this dangerous source of contagion, into a secure and wholesome place of confinement.

The following plan, therefore, is intended for raising the sum of 50,000 *l.* for this purpose, agreeable to the estimate of the expence, in the Appendix, No. 4.

Thus

Thus it appears that there is wanted,

	£.	s.	d.
For discharging the debt to the artificers, employed in the alterations of <i>London</i> bridge, ————	12,000	0	0
For compleating the new bridge, and its avenues, ————	58,500	0	0
For exempting the said bridge from the intended Toll ————	144,000	0	0
For embanking the River between <i>Paul's</i> -wharf and <i>Milford</i> -lane, ————	7,500	0	0
For repairs of the <i>Royal Exchange</i> ————	10,000	0	0
And for rebuilding the Goal of <i>Newgate</i> ————	50,000	0	0
In all ————	282,000	0	0

But the 12,000 *l.* and 144,000 *l.* being debts already subsisting, and which may be paid off by degrees, there will be a present occasion only to raise the other sums, which together amount to 126,000 *l.*

As the plan for these purposes is founded upon the surpluses of the orphans fund, it will be necessary to explain the nature of that fund, and to compute in what time those surpluses may be expected to discharge the debt to which they are at present applicable.

The

The City of *London* having by various accidents, and public calamities, incurred a debt of 747,472*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.* to their orphans and others, the Parliament was pleased in the year 1691, to convert that debt into annuities at 4 *per Cent.* and, as a perpetual fund for payment thereof, to establish the following duties and impositions, *viz.*

8,000 *l.* *per Ann.* charged on the City's revenues.

2,000 *l.* to be annually raised on the personal estates of the inhabitants of *London*.

The rents and profits of the City's aquæducts and waters.

2 *s.* and 6*d.* payable on the binding of every apprentice in *London*.

5 *s.* to be paid by every freeman on his admission.

4 *s.* *per ton* on wines, brought into the port of *London*.

4*d.* *per chaldron* on coals so imported.

An additional 6 *d.* *per chaldron*, for 50 years from *Michaelmas* 1700.

And at the expiration of that term the city's estates were to be farther charged with 6,000 *l.* *per Annum*.

In 1747, upon a full examination of the City's circumstances, Parliament thought proper to grant them a continuation of the said 6*d.* duty on coals for 35
3 years

years from *Michaelmas* 1750, but subject to the yearly payment of 3,000 *l.* to the Mercers Company; and at the same time to charge the city revenues with an additional 2,000 *l. per Annum*, in lieu of the 6,000 *l.* intended by the Act of 1691, with directions to apply all former and future surpluses of the whole fund (above what should be necessary to pay the interest, the 3,000 *l.* to the Mercers, and the charges of management) towards the discharge of the principal; the orphans having the privilege of being last paid off. By such application of the neat surpluses, the principal of the debt was at *Midsummer* 1766, reduced to 610,084 *l.* 6s. 10d. leaving a balance of 7,298 *l.* 14s. 2½d. in the chamber of *London*, and by a like application of that balance, and of the neat surplus of the fund at *Midsummer* 1767, viz. 12,155 *l.* 7s. 10d. (the produce of the fund being estimated at what it was the preceding year, inclusive of the interest saved in that year) the said debt will then be farther reduced to 590,630 *l.* 4s. 9¼d.

In order to compute what time it will take to discharge both interest and principal of the orphans debt; the several duties and impositions which at present compose the fund applicable to that purpose must be taken at a medium. I shall therefore state the medium of the last five years, ending at *Midsummer* 1766, viz.

The

	£.	s.	d.
The charge on the city's revenues ———	10,000	0	0
D ^o . on the personal estates of the in- habitants ——— ——— ——— ——— }	2,000	0	0
The rents and profits of the aquæducts and waters ——— ——— ——— ——— }	201	13	11
The payments on apprentices ——— ———	111	19	6
D ^o . on freedoms ——— ——— ———	277	4	0
The duty on wines ——— ——— ———	1,829	9	11
The 4 <i>d.</i> duty on coals ——— ——— ———	9,727	8	6
The 6 <i>d.</i> D ^o . (after payment of the 3,000 <i>l.</i> to the Mercers) ——— ——— }	11,591	2	8

Total gross medium	35,738	18	6
Deduct for charges of Management ———	600	0	0

The neat medium is ———	35,138	18	6
From this neat medium, deduct the year's interest which will be due at <i>Midsummer</i> 1768, upon the said sum of 590,630 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ <i>d.</i> viz. ——— }	23,625	4	2

And the balance will be the surplus then applicable to discharge the prin- cipal, viz. ——— ——— ——— ——— }	11,513	14	4
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D

This

This surplus being yearly applied accordingly, will, with the savings of Interest thereon, in 18 years and a quarter from *Midsummer* 1767, to wit by *Michaelmas* 1785, (when the six-penny coal-duty is to expire, and the payment to the Mercers to cease) reduce the said principal debt to ———— £. s. d.

————— 289,546 4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

The neat medium of the fund being

then, by the loss of the neat produce of the 6d. coal-duty, reduced to ———— } 23,547 15 10

And the interest on the said

289,546 £. 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. being deducted therefrom, *vis.* ———— } 11,581 16 11

The surplus applicable to discharge

the said principal will be ———— } 11,965 18 11

Which surplus being so yearly applied, will, with the savings of interest thereon, in 17 years and a half, to wit, by *Lady-day* 1803, pay off the remainder of the debt, and leave a balance of 5,644 £. 15 s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the Chamber of *London*; so that upon the present footing, the whole orphans debt would be discharged in 35 years and three quarters, from *Midsummer* 1767.

Such being the nature and state of the orphans fund,
It

It is proposed,

1st, THAT in lieu of the neat, but uncertain, produce of the Sheriffs fines, now appropriated to the new bridge, (and which upon an average of 37 years, to *Midsummer* 1766, has amounted to 1,897*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* *per Annum*) the city revenues do stand charged, from *Midsummer* 1767, to *Christmas* 1827, that is, for 60 years and an half, with the yearly payment of 1,500*l.* towards increasing the said fund.

2^{dly}, THAT the six-penny duty *per* chaldron, upon coals imported, now granted to *Michaelmas* 1785, be farther continued to the said fund, to *Christmas* 1827 aforefaid, that is, for 42 years and one quarter.

3^{dly}, THAT, upon the credit of the fund thus constituted, the Common-Council be authorized to raise the said sum of 126,000*l.* for the purposes aforefaid, at *Midsummer* 1767, at an interest not exceeding 3*l.* 10*s.* *per Cent. per Annum*, the money to be pay'd in by eight quarterly installments, and the interest of the whole to commence from the first payment.

4^{thly}, THAT, from *Midsummer* 1768, the surpluses of the said fund be applied, *First*, in discharge of the 12,000*l.* due to the artificers of *London Bridge*;

D 2

Secondly,

Secondly, In payment of the 144,000 *l.* now owing on the new Bridge account ; *Thirdly*, In extinction of the orphans debt ; and lastly, In satisfaction of the 126,000 *l.* so proposed to be raised.

5thly, THAT, in respect of the smallness of the surplus at the first, and to obviate the inconveniencies which might arise from any unforeseen deficiency, such application of the surpluses for the first five years be annual, but afterwards half-yearly.

6thly, THAT, in case the fund shall at any time prove insufficient to answer the interest of the whole debt, such deficiency be in the first place supplied out of the next surpluses.

Now the following calculation will prove that the city's 1,500 *l.* being granted, and the fix-penny coal-duty being continued to *Christmas* 1827, the orphan fund will be sufficient in that time to discharge both principal and interest,

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
As well of the orphans debt, which, at <i>Midsummer</i> 1767, will be—	590,630	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
As of the new debt proposed to be charged upon it, <i>viz.</i> ———	282,000	0	0
In all—	872,630	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
			Brought

(21)

Brought over ——— 872,630 4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
The surplus at *Midsum-*
mer 1767, being — } 11,513 14 4
Will by the addition of }
the city's ——— } 1,500 0 0

Be increased to ——— 13,013 14 4
But by the additional }
interest of 282,000*l.* }
viz. 156,000 at 4 } 10,650 0 0
and 126,000 at 3 and }
an half *per Cent.* }

Will upon the whole, }
be reduced to ——— } 2,363 14 4

This surplus, being annually applied }
to discharge the principal, will, }
with the savings of interest thereon, } 61,794 0 0
in 18 years and a quarter from }
Midsummer 1767, pay off ——— }

And so, by *Michaelmas* 1785, reduce }
the debt to ——— } 810,836 4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

1 Brought

(22)

Brought over

810,836 4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

The surplus at that time,

being by the savings

of interest on the

principal paid off,

increased to —

4,035 9 7

And by the ceasing of

the payment of Mer-

cers —

3,000 0 0

Further increased to - -

7,035 9 7

This surplus, annually applied, as

aforefaid, will, with the savings

of interest on the sums dischar-

ged, in 38 years and an half, pay

off —

690,965 0 0

And so by *Lady-day* 1824, (when

all the debt at 4 *per Cent*, and

6,128 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ of that at 3

and an half, will be discharged)

reduce the whole to —

119,871 4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

At which time the sur-

plus being, by the sa-

vings of interest on

the principal paid off,

increased to —

35,443 9 1

I

This

This surplus, being annually applied as aforesaid, will, with the savings of interest thereon, in three years, and three quarters, that is by *Christmas* 1827, pay off the said remaining sum of 119,871 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* and leave a balance of 3,097 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* in the Chamber of *London*.

This calculation supposes only an annual application of the surpluses to discharge the principal, whereas it is intended that after the first five years, such application shall be made half-yearly, which will greatly accelerate the payment of the whole; it also proceeds upon a medium of five years, of the several duties and impositions which compose the orphans fund; whereas the coal-duty is an improving fund, and, taken at a medium of the three last years, has produced 1,329 *l.* 7 *s.* *per Annum* more than the above calculation states it. This difference alone would tend to extinguish the whole debt by *Lady-day* 1821. For these reasons, therefore, it is proposed, that notwithstanding the extension of the said duties and impositions to *Christmas* 1827, they should be made to cease as soon as the whole of the debt shall be paid off.

I shall now conclude with a few observations on the nature and effect of the foregoing plan.

Ist,

1st, It proposes nothing that can incommode the State, as it calls for none of the immediate resources of Government, but only for a continuation of taxes already existing, *viz.* of the 6 *d.* coal-duty from *Michaelmas* 1785, and of the other taxes from *Lady-day* 1803, supposing them to expire at that time, by the total payment of the present Orphan's debt.

2^{dly}, Posterity, will have little reason to complain of their being subjected to pay for 42 years and a quarter, what their predecessors will have paid for 85 years, from 1700 to 1785, or to pay for 24 years and three quarters what those predecessors will have paid for 112 years, from 1691 to 1803; especially, as they will be in the full possession of the benefits resulting from the works in question, which the present generation will not all live to see compleated.

3^{dly}. These taxes, it is admitted, affect some of the neighbouring Counties, but that in a very small proportion, for which they receive a full equivalent in the consumption of their produce by the Inhabitants of *London* and *Westminster*.

4^{thly}. The City and Citizens of *London* will, over and above their share (in common with others) of the
several

several taxes intended to be continued, contribute upwards of 479,824, as will appear by the following calculation.

	£.	s.	d.
The neat produce of the Sheriffs fines from <i>Midsummer</i> 1766 to <i>Midsummer</i> 1767, estimated by the average before-mentioned, will be ————	1,897	5	10
The 1,500 <i>l. per Annum</i> , proposed to be charged on the city revenues, in lieu of such average of the Sheriffs fines, from <i>Midsummer</i> 1767, to <i>Christmas</i> 1827, will be ————	90,750	0	0
The 10,000 <i>l. per Annum</i> already charged on those revenues, will from <i>Lady-day</i> 1803, to <i>Christmas</i> 1827, amount to ————	247,500	0	0
The 2,000 <i>l. per Annum</i> , payable by the Inhabitants of <i>London</i> , will in that time amount to ————	49,500	0	0
The average of the old rents of the aquæducts and waters, will in that time amount to ————	4,991	19	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Carried over	394,639	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

E

Brought



	£.	s.	d.
Brought over ———	394,639	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
The average of the payments on the binding of apprentices, will in that time amount to ———	2,771	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
The average of payments on the ad- mission of freemen, will in the same time amount to ———	6,860	14	0

£. 404,271 6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$

To which must be added what they
have already contributed, viz.

Towards <i>London</i> Bridge	£. 52,308
Towards the new Bridge by Sheriffs fines ———	16,200
	68,508 0 0
Total	472,779 6 10 $\frac{3}{4}$

Whilst the city of *Westminster*, for works equally local,
but upon the same principles deemed national, has
received near 500,000 *l.* of public money.

5^{thly}. On the other hand, I am persuaded that neither
the City or Citizens of *London* will grudge the contri-
butions proposed on their part, there being no reason
I to

to apprehend (considering the daily increase of rents) that they will not, after *Lady-day* 1803, be able to afford those payments which they now spare without any apparent inconvenience; and they will at the same time with gratitude remember the assistance at different times received by them from the Public, more especially in the year 1691.

6thly. The proprietors of the orphans debt certainly will not complain of any diminution of their security, or of the payment of their principal's being protracted; as the present fund, with the additions proposed, is more than sufficient to pay the interest both of the new and old debt; and, as the Government four *per Cents* are above par, they will consider the delay in the payment of their principal as an advantage; and such it was understood to be, in 1747, when the benefit of being last paid off was particularly reserved to the orphans.

7thly, As to the terms proposed for raising the 126,000 *l.* I shall only observe, that 3 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d.* *per Cent. per Annum* is 3 shillings more than the interest of the Government three *per Cents* purchased at 90 *l.*; That the repayment of this debt being postponed till after all the rest, it is in fact made irredeemable for upwards of 60 years; That there is a great conveniency in having bonds assignable by delivery without the

trouble or delay of a transfer; That the being at liberty to pay in the money by eight quarterly instalments, is another great conveniency; And lastly, that the receiving interest on the money thus paid in, as if it had all been paid in at once, constitutes an additional premium of upwards of 3 *per Cent.*

And now, having endeavoured to explain my Ideas, I humbly submit my plan, with all its imperfections, to the candid and impartial judgment of the publick. If they shall think it well founded, and in any degree proper to be adopted, I shall be happy in the reflection of having so far contributed towards their accomodation, and the service of my Fellow-citizens, whose prosperity I have ever had at heart, and whose good opinion it shall always be my highest ambition to obtain. But should my proposition appear liable to any material objections, such as I am not now aware of, I shall at least please myself with the hope that the attempt will be imputed to an honest, tho' misguided zeal, and that it may serve to incite some abler hand to point out less exceptionable means for purposes so confessedly great and necessary.

*Vive, vale; si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.*

APPEN-

A P P E N D I X.

N^o. 1. *Account of Disbursements on the New Bridge account,
to the fifth of July, 1766.*

	£.	s.	d.
P AID Artificers Bills — —	105,456	9	9½
Paid Salaries and Gratuities — —	3,389	4	0
Paid incidental Expences — —	2,484	8	8
Paid for the purchase of Houses and Grounds	9,105	17	5
Paid for Interest of the 144,000 l. — —	20,160	0	0
	140,595	19	10½
Balance in hand consisting of Cash in the Chamber of London —	2,044	7	7½
Imprests to Artificers —	4,000	0	0
30,000 l. consolidated 3 per Cent. } Annuities valued at 88 l. per Cent. }	26,400	0	0
	32,444	7	7½
The Total being the Money received — — —	173,040	7	6

N^o. 2.

N^o. 2. *Estimate of Works necessary to compleat the New Bridge, &c.*

Artificers Bills, relative to the Bridge itself	47,300	0	0
Accidental and unforeseen Expences relating thereto — — — — —	3,000	0	0
Forming <i>Bridewell</i> Dock and the Bridge-yard into a proper Approach to the Bridge —	1,680	0	0
Erecting and repairing the temporary Foot-Bridge — — — — —	1,300	0	0
Arching and filling up the remaining part of <i>Fleet-ditch</i> — — — — —	1,850	0	0
Erecting or fitting up a public Privy at each Corner of the Bridge, with Wharf Walls to support the same — — — — —	400	0	0
Purchases, viz.			
Of the Ferry at <i>Blackfriars</i> , &c. — — — — —	12,500	0	0
Of Houses and Ground on the <i>London</i> Side, to form the Street leading to the Bridge, with some cross Communications — — — — —	7,300	0	0
Of Houses and Grounds on the <i>Surry</i> Side, to form a proper Opening to the Bridge — — — — —	1,500	0	0
	21,300	0	0
Interest on the 144,000 to <i>Midsummer</i> 1767	5,760	0	0
Salaries to <i>Christmas</i> 1770, when the Works will be compleated — — — — —	2,272	0	0
Incidental Expences, Gratuities, Rewards, Act of Parliament, &c. &c. about — — — — —	6,727	12	7½
	91,589	12	7½

(31)

N^o. 3. *An Account of the Toll of the Foot Passage over the
New Bridge, opened the 19th of November, 1766.*

19 Nov. ———	15	2	8½
20 ———	12	9	9½
21 ———	13	16	7½
22 ———	11	7	4
23 — Sunday	43	11	2
24 ———	10	2	2
25 ———	6	13	8½

First Week

113 3 6

26 ———	6	14	6½
27 ———	8	3	3
28 ———	7	1	11
29 ———	5	7	11½
30 — Sunday	32	2	7
1 Dec. ———	8	14	4½
2 ———	5	6	3½

Second Week

73 10 11

3 ———	6	13	6½
4 ———	5	7	4½
5 ———	5	13	2
6 ———	5	10	9½
7 — Sunday	15	4	8
8 ———	7	7	6½
9 ———	6	4	11

Third Week

52 2 0

10 ———	5	11	10½
11 ———	4	19	6½
12 ———	5	2	7
13 ———	4	11	3½
14 — Sunday	21	4	1
15 ———	5	14	9
16 ———	6	11	1½

Fourth Week

53 15 3

292 11 8

N^o. 4. *An Estimate of the Charge of pulling down and rebuilding the Goal of Newgate.*

Leasehold Interests to be purchased in the Old-Bailey, from the Mason's Yard to New- gate, and some Houses opposite thereto.	6,000 0 0
The old Materials will pay for taking down and clearing away the Rubbish to the Surface of the Streets,	
The new Prison to answer the present Sessions- house, and to contain distinct Wards for the Men and Women Debtors, and Men and Women Felons, Transports, and Convicts, a Chapel, a Keeper's House, Taphouse, Sut- lery, Yards, Area, Ponds of Water, &c. will require 160 square of new Building, which, on account of the requisite Strength, will cost 250 l. per Square	40,000 0 0
Salaries and Gratuities to the Surveyor, the Committee Clerk, the Chamberlain's Clerks, &c.	2,750 0 0
Incidental Expences	1,250 0 0
	£ 50,000 0 0

